The Courier-Journal.

VOL. XLI. LOUISVILLE, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1870. NEW SERIES. NO. 677.

A BATTLE AT LAST.

The French Cross the Frontier and Carry the Heights of Saarbruck.

A Sharp Engagement Lasting from 11 until 1 O'clock Yesterday.

Napoleon Directs the Movements of His Troops in Person.

The French Army Massing for a General Advance.

Prussia Demands to Know Why Austria is Arming.

Interesting Debate in the English Parliament.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

The First Battle.

PARIS, Aug. 2, evening—An official dispatch from Metz announces that to-day at eleven o'clock in the morning the French had a serious engagement with the Prussians. Our army took the offensive, crossed the frontier and invaded the territory of Prussia. In spite of the numbers and position of the enemy, a few of our battalions were sufficient to carry the heights which overlook Saarbruck, and our artillery were not slow to drive the enemy from the town. The *élan* of our troops was so great that our losses were slight. The engagement commenced at 11 o'clock and ended at 1. The Emperor assisted at the operations, and the Prince Imperial, who accompanied him everywhere, received on the first field of battle his baptism of fire. His presence of mind and *sang froid* in danger were worthy of the name he bears. The Emperor returned to Metz at 4 p. m.

An Unknown Conference.

PARIS, August 3.—There was a long conference to-day at the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, lasting several hours, between Lord Lyons, Prince Metternich and the Duke of Grammont. There is great activity at this bureau, and the attaches are hard at work day and night.

Prussia's Demand on Austria.

Prussia demands full explanation from Austria why she is arming.

The German journals are terribly exasperated against England because the latter continues to furnish supplies to France.

The South German Army.

It is ascertained, is supplied with old flint-lock muskets. The war expenses of Prussia is footing up enormously, they now amount to over twenty-five millions a day.

Napoleon Imperial

is in active military uniform and evinces great fondness for foreign ties. Thirty thousand German soldiers are billeted upon the inhabitants of Hamburg.

Eugenie Visits the Army.

The Empress paid a visit to the French army and was received with immense enthusiasm.

Sheridan Snubbed.

PARIS, August 2.—The Figaro announces that the government has declined the offer of the American General, P. H. Sheridan to serve in the French army.

Arrested as Spies.

The Gaulois says a correspondent of the London News and another Englishman named Cameron were arrested at Metz as spies.

Troops from Rome.

The 2nd installment of French troops from Rome arrived at Marseilles this morning.

There is no war news proper to make public. No battle fought.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—The women of France are sending immense quantities of bedding and hospital furniture to the army. Nine hundred surgical students have gone to the front. Among the chaplains in the French service are nine Protestant and three Israelite clergymen.

A Rumor.

PARIS, August 2.—An absurd canard was circulated to-day that a serious misunderstanding prevailed in the Prussian Court; that the Crown Prince had accused Bismarck of alienating England; that Bismarck threatened to resign, and that there was a prospect of a crisis in the Cabinet.

French Prussian Front.

BERLIN, August 2, M.—No news of any movement or engagement of importance received, but advices show that skirmishes are becoming more frequent, though so far they have been of an insignificant character. Prussian commanders rigorously exclude foreign correspondents from their lines.

The King's Departure.

The scene at the departure of King William for the seat of war Sunday evening was extraordinary. The King rode from the palace to the railway station in an open carriage with the Queen. The carriage was surrounded, followed, and frequently stopped by an immense multitude, wild with emotion, shouting farewells and benedictions. The houses were hung with flags, and at the railway station arches were erected and patriotic inscriptions displayed. The Queen, weeping, parted from the King with repeated embraces. When his Majesty, from the platform of the railway car, finally saluted the crowd, the scene was indescribable. The people were frenzied with enthusiasm. The entire court, ladies and all, mingled with the crowd and, participating in its emotions, surrounded the old soldier and bade him good-bye.

The King at the Front.

METTENICH, Aug. 2, 4 p. m., VIA LONDON—King William arrived this morning with several members of his staff. His Majesty has received highly satisfactory reports from the three army corps on the French frontier.

American Donations.

BERLIN, Aug. 3.—The Deutsche Bank of this city offers to receive and disburse the donations made in America for the benefit of the wounded soldiers.

The Frankfort Brokers.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 31.—The brokers here now deal exclusively for money; nothing is done for settlement. Only one failure of importance, W. F. Jaeger.

When the Great Battle will be Fought.

BRUSSELS, August 2.—A correspondent of the Independence Belge, writing from Metz, asserts that the first great battle will be fought on Saturday or Sunday next, or Monday at farthest. He underscores the sentence following, viz: *"This is sure."*

The Skirmishing at Saarbruck.

LONDON, August 1.—The correspondent of the Tribune writes from Saarbruck, Thursday: "A company of infantry and squadron of Uhlaners entered the town this morning, about fifty infantry who had gone out to reconnoiter. The report that about thirty or forty Prussian infantry from Saar-Louis had dismounted a squadron of cavalry and three companies of infantry were confirmed. The owner of a mill near Ludenscheid, where the skirmish took place, came into town this morning with intelligence that six French pieces of artillery had appeared on the top of the neighboring hill. This is the first artillery that has been seen.

Prince Frederick Karl is expected at Kreuznach, and the Crown Prince at Kaiser-Lautern.

Exchanging Shots.

From the top of the hills behind Saarbruck, where our picket is, we hear French bands playing. The French shoot at any of us who walk along Forbach road half a mile out of town, and one has to look out. If the shooting of the last few days is any indication of the general character of French and Prussian shooting, we expect to hear that the French, with plenty time to aim, make very fair shooting up to surprisingly great distances, but that in sharp-shooting they are very wild. The Prussians, on the other hand, will not even attempt shooting at long ranges, but a range suited to their arms. Under five hundred yards they are steady and certain marksmen. The artillery firing of the French today was very good.

The same correspondent, writing on Friday, says: "Large Prussian forces are said to be getting immediately behind the hills, but deserters say they have nothing to eat, and appearances confirm their report."

Foragers Driven Off.

Some infantry entered Prussian territory at 3 o'clock this morning to dig up potatoes. They were driven off without any position and with a loss of two men. Potato digging is attempted at intervals all along the frontier.

Plan of the Campaign.

The common belief seems to the plan of campaign is that the three armies will form at points from Saarbrucken southwest, the southernmost to advance on Strasburg, and the next on Nancy, and the third to march on Metz, co-operating with the second. The French can hardly have been acquainted with the weakness of the force at Saarbruck during the last few days.

Poor Shooting.

We are not so much at their mercy now. Our patrols are active, and penetrated to the extreme right and left of the valley. The badness of the enemy's sharpshooting encouraged them to go within unnecessarily short distances of French outposts. A party began shooting, and our party rode off as hard as they could, the Frenchmen firing at them from behind.

This was the worst exhibition yet of French unsteadiness and want of self-restraint. If the chasseurs could have remained quiet a minute or two longer they might have destroyed or made prisoners the whole party and even when they had nothing to do but take good aim at flying horseman from fifty yards and upward, they did not succeed in hitting their bodies. Three shots were received in different parts of men's equipments. Bodies of infantry are continually going out to reconnoitre.

The same correspondent writes on Saturday: Our patrols in the night suffered more severely than usual. One was surprised by French concealed in a wood, who suddenly fired upon them and wounded a Uhlaner and a fusileer of the Second Battalion, Fortieth Regiment. Two other men were wounded in a different patrol.

Batteries and Bridges.

The French are making a bridge over the Saar between Grosblitterdorf and Hanewelter, near Sarreguemines. Work done yesterday, on top of a hill turns out a protected battery. Two cannon have appeared there. Fighting is expected in course of a day or two.

Denmark's Neutrality.

Our correspondent at Copenhagen writes Tuesday, that Denmark's neutrality is believed to be temporary. The maneuvers are finished at Capuphaidt, yet there is no indication of camp being broken up or troops returning to cantonments, though orders are understood to have been issued a fortnight since. The "Faedrelandet" Journal says the general feeling is decidedly warlike. The moment has arrived for Denmark to throw off her mask and openly side with France. Government is steadily for neutrality. The Cabinet will resign if the war party gets the upper hand.

Won't Invade France.

Our correspondent at Frankfort writes Friday, repeating that it is fully believed that it is not the purpose of the Prussians to enter France.

Americans.

Many American families in Frankfort and vicinity are trying to get away. Hamburg is filled with Americans.

The French at Strasbourg.

LONDON, August 1.—The opinions that the French mean something at Strasbourg, and that there will be either a double movement against the Palatinate and Baden, or that the massing of troops at Metz is to some extent a feint.

English Parliament.

In the House of Commons to-day the debate on the war question brought out a large crowd of persons, who filled the galleries and corridors. After the feeling of the House was again strongly marked in favor of energetic policy. When Mr. Caldwell, Secretary of War, proposed a vote for twenty thousand additional troops and of two millions sterling, he was warmly cheered; so was Mr. Gladstone, when he told Mr. Stapleton that if colliers are chartered to attend the fleet of a belligerent to supply coal, they will to all practical intent and purpose become store-ships attached to the fleet, and will come under the operation of the Foreign Enlistment Act.

In the Lords to-day Earl Russell moved a second reading of the bill amending the militia acts. He spoke at some length in review of the condition of foreign affairs, and said the Government required full defensive powers. The intrigues and perils upon the Continent are due to uncertainty as to the course to be pursued by England. In his opinion, we need only to declare for an enforcement of the treaties, whereupon half the danger would vanish.

Earl Granville lamented the noble Lord's palpable lack of confidence in the government. A week ago he had fully sustained it, and the speaker knew of nothing that had occurred that could properly alter his intention. While fully sensible of our obligations to Belgium, Earl Granville considered it needless and injudicious to discuss them with this publicity. Last week, he continued, the noble Lord approved the course of the Ministers, and was ready to back them up. The change in his position is inexcusable.

The subject was then dropped, and the education bill was taken up and passed. The census bill was next considered, and, after a sharp fight on the part of the bishops to prevent a full denominational return, was passed. Adjourned.

In the Commons, Monsell, the under Colonial Secretary, said the Government would reimburse Jamaica for the seizure of the schooner Behave. Gladstone in reply to a question by Harcourt said he was unable to submit the correspondence of the late Earl of Clarendon urging the disarmament of the Powers. It was incpedient prsn to repeat its purport. He thought, however, that either France or Prussia might do so. Baron Brunow said Gladstone three weeks ago proposed the signing of a protocol by the powers recognizing a renunciation of the Spanish crown by the Prince of Hohenzollern, but he did so personally and informally, leaving the initiative to England. On July 19th, when it was entirely too late, the proposition was formally repeated, but even then it was supposed renunciation would satisfy France, whom England had vainly besought to withdraw her demand upon Prussia. Further remonstrance can only exasperate either government, and the only course for England is to seek a safe opportunity for renewed efforts in favor of peace.

Otway, Under Foreign Secretary, presented to the House treaties and guarantees for the neutrality of Belgium and Luxembourg.

The Greek question was discussed briefly.

Cartwell, Secretary of War, in answer, said that all British regulars, except one regiment in India, are armed with the Spencer rifle, while of militia and volunteers some have breech-loaders.

On the proposition of the Government to enlist 20,000 additional regulars a discussion arose, Sir W. Tompson urging that now was the time for the intervention of England, to secure peace between France and Prussia. Sir J. Packington followed in favor of the proposition, and urged the importance of its adoption, in view of the present weakness of the country.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—In the Council of Ministers last Saturday, the supplementary Appropriation bill was only agreed to after a hard struggle.

Needle Gun and Chassepot.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Evidence hourly accumulates of the superiority of the Needle gun over the Chassepot, and the fact creates deep concern in France.

The Pall Mall Gazette estimates that the Prussian army on the frontier now musters half a million men.

Extreme Activity

is noticed in English ports and dockyards, and extensive preparations are being made to put coast defences in a condition to resist an attack.

No News.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The war news this morning is meager and unimportant.

The London journals appear to-day without a word from the rival armies on the Rhine.

Active recruiting for the marine service has been ordered at the English dock yards.

The Baltic Fleet.

The impression prevails here that the arrival of the French fleet in the Baltic sea alone prevented a Prussian advance throughout France to Paris.

LONDON, August 2.—Advices from Prussian sources mention the prevalence throughout Germany of an unwavering assurance of ultimate victory.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Advices have been received here by telegraph, from Prussian headquarters on the Rhine, up to 8 o'clock yesterday afternoon. There had been no general engagement up to that hour, where scouting parties and skirmishers from both armies were continually making raids into the enemy's territory, but it was believed this was more to accustom the troops to the sight and fire of the enemy than for any other purpose.

Apprehensions of Famine.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The presence of the armies on the frontier of France and the Rhinish Provinces of Prussia, has given rise to various apprehensions of famine there. The Opinion Nationale of Paris, says in this connection, that, in order to avoid impoverishing the theater of war the Emperor draws his supplies from a distance by railroad.

The Chassepot and Needle Gun to Be Once the War.

The Times argues that the French Chassepot, on account of the likelihood of its fouling speedily, will be found to be infinitely less effective than the needle gun, and the difference in this respect will possibly be sufficient to govern the result of the war.

Why the Delay.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The Times this morning has a long editorial on the prospects. The writer thinks the delay in military movements on both sides is to be ascribed to the demoralization of the troops from having been removed by rail. The French were also delayed on account of the hesitation of the South German States, and are now necessarily confined to the narrow ground of the Saar valley. In fact, the entire preconceived plan of the Emperor has been altered by unforeseen circumstances of this sort, and he has yet probably to form a new one.

The Regatta

of the Royal Yacht squadron was to have commenced to-day with a race for her Majesty's cup, but a heavy fog compelled a postponement.

The Brighton Races

commenced to-day. The Brighton stakes were won by Border Knight. The betting on St. Leger was 20 to 40 against Kingcraft and 7 to 1 against Palmerston.

Italy's Doings.

FLORENCE, August 2.—In conformity with the decision of the Council of Generals, held on the 23d ult., the effective force of the Italian army is being rapidly raised to 190,000. A camp of 20,000 has been established between Mantua and Verona, and two camps of observation are forming on the Pontifical frontier.

Denmark and Prussia.

COPENHAGEN, August 2.—Duke Cardore, special envoy of France, had a long interview to-day with Baron Rosenow, of the Foreign Office. The object was to urge an alliance between France and Denmark.

The German Fleet,

including the Ironclad Koenig Wilhelm, has collected in Wilhelmhaven. The report that it has been disarmed and the men paid off is regarded as a canard.

Spanish Affairs.

MADRID, August 2.—The meeting of the Cortes and the proclamation of amnesty are postponed in consequence of the Carlist agitation. The Government is violently attacked by the monarchial press for delay in reassembling the Cortes.

Denmark and Sweden.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 2.—There is entire harmony between Denmark and Sweden in the matter of the Franco-Prussian war.

Italy.

ROME, Aug. 2.—The French Chasseurs left Civita Vecchia yesterday.

Italy is concentrating troops on the Roman frontier.

VIENNA, Aug. 2.—Austria is mobilizing 50,000 men to watch the Bohemian frontier.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Consols, 88¾; American securities quiet; 6's, 1862, 86¾; 6's, 1865, 86¾; 5's, 1867, 86¾; 10-40s, 86¾; 7-30s, 85¾; Illinois Central and Great Western, 24. Stocks quiet; Manchester yarns and fabrics steady.

LIVERPOOL, August 2.—Cotton quiet. Middling uplands, 8d; Orleans, 8¼d; sales, 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet; California white wheat, 10s 6d@11s 6d; red western, 9s 6d@10s; red winter, 9s 9d; Western flour, 30s@35s 6d; corn, No. 2 mixed 29s@30s; oats, 3s 5d@3s 7d; barley, peas 36s@40s. Receipts of wheat in 3 days 10,000 quarters of American. Pork dull at 122s 6d. Beef 115s 6d. Lard 74s. Cheese 68s. Bacon 58s. Turpentine 47s. Rosin 6s. Petroleum at Antwerp heavy at 45c.

FRANKFORT, August 2.—U. S. bonds opened heavy at 88¾.

CHICAGO.

A New Railroad—Republican Nomination—Fire in Dubuque, Iowa—Site for the Wisconsin Insane Asylum, Etc.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—Jesse H. Moore was today nominated for Congress by the Republican convention of the Seventh district of this State. Mr. Moore is the present Representative.

The Lake Superior and Mississippi River railroad, reaching from St. Paul to Duluth, ran its first train into the latter city to-day. The last rail will be laid at 7:30 p. m. Chief Justice Chase will take a ride over the road tomorrow.

Nearly half a block, fronting on Clay and Seventh streets, Dubuque, was burned last night. Included in the buildings burned was a livery stable, in which fifteen horses perished. Loss about $30,000; partially insured.

The Germans of Chicago are making arrangements for holding a monster fair, to open about the 15th inst., the proceeds to be devoted to the aid of their countrymen in the fatherland.

It is understood at Madison that Governor Fairchilds declines to approve of Oshkosh as a site for the new Wisconsin State Insane Asylum, on the ground that 40 of the 300 acres of land offered is a wet marsh, and that the proposed location of the building is too near the marsh, and that ground does not allow of sufficient drainage. The Commissioners have been called together to report on a new site.

North Carolina Troubles.

RALEIGH, N. C., August 2—The Marshal of the Supreme Court has returned from Yatceyville. Colonel Kirk refused to surrender the citizens in his custody. The counsel for the prisoners moved first for an attachment against Kirk, and, second, for a writ to some competent persons to bring in the bodies and call out the power of the country if necessary. Chief Justice Pearson overruled the motions, reiterating his former declaration that the power of the judiciary has been exhausted, and that he has not the pose *commissatus* to embrace the military officers citizens of Allamance were arrested yesterday.

The Long Branch Races.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—At the Long Branch races, in the two-mile dash, Major Wade Cavalier, Susan Ann, and Leland. Time 3:49¾.

In the mile newer in Hudson City last evening Legatee, Connally, Erin, and Bonster. Time 2:37¾.

The mile heats were won by Judge Curtis, formerly General Duke, in 1:44, 1:45, and 1:47, beating Biddy Malone, Pompey Payne, Harii Crah-keer, and Villey.

RUSSIA AND PRUSSIA.

"The Very Friendly Relations Now Existing Between the President of the North German Confederation and the Czar."

In a letter from Berlin to the "Hamburgischer Correspondent" we find the following observations on the recent visit of the Czar to the Prussian capital:

An intelligent observer might have assumed, without falling into the vulgar mistake of regarding every meeting of crowned heads as the harbinger of great political combinations, that the flattering reception given to the Emperor by the Prussian court, on his recent visit to Germany, had something more than a purely personal significance. On the warm welcome which he was greeted on his arrival at the railway terminus on the 13 h of May, and all the honors paid him in Berlin, it is unnecessary to dwell. Soon afterwards came the visit to Stettin, to inspect the Prussian Majesty and Count Bismarck in Ems, where the Federal Chancellor was so cordially received by the Emperor Alexander that the imperial court could not but follow the example, and overwhelmed the Prussian Minister with the most obliging attentions. Then succeeded the journey of the Crown Prince to Breslau to salute the Emperor when passing that town on his return from Ems to his own States. It is true that neither the Crown Prince nor the Chancellor happened to be in Berlin on the 14th of May, when the Czar arrived, and that both wished to have an opportunity of welcoming him during his stay in Germany. The cordial courtesy shown the Emperor Alexander by the Court of Berlin may, to some extent, be regarded as a return for the honor conferred by him last December on the Victor of Sadowa, to whom the Czar sent the Grand Cross of the military order of St. George. Still, it cannot be denied that the friendly relations existing between the President of the North German Confederation and the Emperor of Russia must be regarded as an unmistakable symptom that the two sovereigns are closely allied, in view of all future eventualities. It is not to be concluded from what has been stated that this alliance, in any words, declared himself ready to approve of the political unification of all Germany and the restoration of the Imperial throne in favor of the King of Prussia, and this for the excellent reason that, in the first place, it is still impossible to conjecture the period when the final union of North and South may be expected; and secondly, because the idea of an Emperor of Germany rests as yet on no better foundation than the dreams of certain parliamentary circles. An understanding between Russia and Prussia for the attainment of these ends could hardly be arrived at unless certain concessions were made by the latter to the former power, which would be tantamount to a practical abandonment by Prussia of her freedom of action. Such a renunciation, it is evident, would stand in direct contradiction to the whole internal and external policy of Count Bismarck.

WASHINGTON.

The Indians Quiet and Peaceably Disposed.

An Estimate of the Cotton Crop for the Present Year.

Preparations for the Exportation of Goods in Bond.

Organization of the Congressional Democratic Committee.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence Courier-Journal.]

THE INDIANS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Advices from the Dacotah agency and from Cheyenne, Wyoming, show that the fears of an Indian war are pretty well dissipated. A letter received at the latter place from Fort Fetterman, says that contrary to the general belief of the military officers, they find that Red Cloud has been sincere in his efforts to secure peace. The Big Horn mining expedition, of which that chief complained so much, safely reached its destination unmolested. The action of Congress in making appropriations for fulfilling treaty stipulations, together with the lateness of the season, will, it is believed, contribute to prevent an Indian war, even if the Indians did not seem better disposed towards peace than they were two months ago.

THE COTTON CROP.

The Agricultural bureau thinks there is good reason for estimating the cotton crop for this year at a little less than three million bales. On the South Carolina coast and in Alabama the crop is unusually good, and the arrival of new bales in market exceeds that of last year.

GOODS IN BOND.

The Treasury Department is making preparations to enforce the new law for the transportation of goods in bond from Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore to Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville and Buffalo. It has issued proposals for furnishing the Department with five hundred or more locks suitable for fastening railway cars and custom-bonded warehouses. By the 1st of October the Western importer will be in a position to pay his duties on his imported goods in the city in which he lives.

REVENUE CUTTERS.

All the revenue cutters on our lakes are soon to go into commission, in accordance with orders from the Secretary of the Treasury. The six on the lakes are stationed as follows: The Sherman at Cleveland, the Fessenden and the Erie at Detroit, the Perry at Erie, the Johnson at Milwaukee, and the Chase at Ogdensburg. The Sherman will go into the dry docks at Detroit as soon as possible, and receive a thorough overhauling.

RECRUITS.

The superintendent of the recruiting service at New York has been ordered to forward two hundred recruits for assignment to the Fourteenth U. S. infantry.

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

The Congressional Democratic Executive Committee has perfected its organization for campaign work, with its headquarters at the capital. The Committee is at present engaged in distributing documents on the tariff question, in exposition of Republican legislation on behalf of special interests.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE CENSUS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 2.—Returns from the census office indicate that by the 15th of August half the country will be enumerated and it is thought the first of September will witness a substantial completion.

THE BANKS.

About two hundred applications for banks under the new currency law have been received by the Controller of Currency. The majority are from Illinois, while almost the entire number of applications are from the West and South. Several have been received from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland.

MEMPHIS.

Suicide of a German Furniture Dealer—The Dead Body Found in Lauderdale Recognized—The Troubles at Grand Junction.

MEMPHIS, August 2.—A German named Meyer, furniture dealer, shot himself in the head at a picnic at Humboldt Park last night, inflicting a severe wound. Cause, jealousy.

A beautiful meteor was seen at 7:30 last evening in the west.

A dead body was found in Lauderdale county last week. It is known as that of L. H. Cram, from the papers found on the body. He was proprietor of a billiard saloon at Rochester, N. Y., and was murdered by persons unknown.

Mrs. Martin, who was shot by the negro Wilson, last Sunday, is better, though little hopes are entertained of her recovery. Wilson's wife, whom he shot at the same time, will die. Wilson has been tracked to this city, but so far has not been arrested.

A avalanche's Grand Junction special says the trouble there yesterday was caused by the murder committed near there on Saturday night. One Jordan, white and Lewis Miller, colored, had a difficulty, during which Miller was shot in the arm. Miller sued out a writ against Jordan, but in the absence of the magistrate the trial did not come off. On Saturday night five men went to Miller's house, and after firing him, carried him about a mile and whipped him to death. An inquest was held the next morning. The evidence implicated W. P. Jordan, Allen, his son-in-law, and Jno. Bowder, who were immediately arrested and taken to Grand Junction. The negroes were greatly enraged, flocked to town, and armed, as they said, to protect the officers in enforcing the law. A guard was summoned and placed over the prisoners, who, after the examination, were committed to jail.

The wounded of the Silver Spray, now in hospital, are all doing well. All able to travel leave for their homes by rail this afternoon.

INDIANAPOLIS.

The Exposition of Textile Fabrics.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 2.—At the exposition of textile fabrics to-day the time was mostly spent in opening goods and putting up machinery. Large additional invoices of goods arrived last night and this morning. The fabrics on exhibition this year are vastly superior in quality to anyat previous exposition.

The following additional factories and mills are represented: Eagle and Phœnix Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Georgia; Flint Woolen Mills, Flint, Mich.; North Star Woolen Mills, Minneapolis, Minn.; Wheeling Woolen Mills, Wheeling, Va.; Clermont Woolen Mills, New Richmond, Ohio; Prospect Woolen Mills, Peru, Ind.; Grand Ville Manufacturing Company, Grand Ville, S. C.; Richmond Woolen Mills and Richmond Sheet Factory, Richmond, Ind.; Bowling Green Manufacturing Company, Bowling Green, Ky.; Manchester Woolen Mills, Baraboo, Wis.

The following comprises all the machinery placed in position so far. The Nash Baldwin Company, Middleburg, Ohio, one shop loom and one plain loom; Duckwith & Sons, Pittsfield, Mass., one broad fancy loom; McTurbish & Son, Philadelphia, one condenser, one carder and several other machines; Enos Brown, Chicago, Illinois, looms and jaspers; J. H. & N. A. Williams, Utica, N. Y., shuttles, bobbins, pickers, spools, reels, card, clamp and grain scales.

CUBA.

More Bloody Work by the Spaniards—Spanish Gunboats Watching for a Privateer.

NEW YORK, August 2.—A Havana correspondent gives the de alls of more executions, skirmishes, and confiscations. The fight still goes on in the mountains, but the yellow fever is on the increase, and the Spanish army more harm than the Cubans.

The Spanish gunboats are closely watching the coast for the steamer Bermuda, which was reported recently destined for that port with arms, ammunition, and men.

Another Chapter of Murders.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 2.—Charles Wilson, who shot Mr. Martin and his wife last Sunday, was arrested by two colored men to-day and lodged in jail.

R. R. Robbins and Tom Rainey, two noted horse-thieves, were caught by citizens of Woodruff county, ARK., and shot last Thursday.

A difficulty occurred in Yell county, Ark., last week, between Tom and Henry Roberts and Tom Conelton about a pocket knife. After some words Tom Roberts was shot twice by Conelton, and also by one Sam Turnbow, both of whom fled. Roberts died instantly. The sheriff summoned a posse, and, after a long chase, succeeded in capturing them after Conelton had been twice wounded. They were committed to default of $5,000 each.

The Choctaw Indians voted against the allotment of their lands under the election proposed by their council by a large majority.

Two little sons of Dr. J. D. Jacques, of Phillips county, Ark., aged nine and thirteen, were drowned last week while bathing.

LEXINGTON.

The People Exultant Over Their Victory.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

LEXINGTON, KY., Aug. 2.—The Democratic majority in old Fayette, which before the election was almost conceded to be Radical, is much larger than was supposed at the close of the polls on yesterday. The whole county ticket is elected by seventy-five majority. The Ashland district is safe, and so one even of the Radicals doubts that the Congressional election will go Democratic, by a large majority. The Hon. J. H. Beck is fast gaining ground, and will most undoubtedly be returned to occupy the seat he has filled for the last two sessions with so much honor to himself and country. Quite a number of our most respectable citizens who heretofore voted the Radical ticket became disgusted with the party and their actions and voted the straightout Democratic ticket. The Radicals are very much chagrined, and threaten to contest the election. Good sense will, however, doubtless convince them of their folly in doing so.

Large bonfires are now raging on each corner of the public square and rockets, &c., are expressive of the joy and exultation of a people who feel that they have been saved from Radical and negro rule.

Late reports say Bourbon went Democratic by two hundred and Woodford by two hundred and fifty.

NASHVILLE.

Meeting of American Dental Association.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

NASHVILLE, Aug. 2.—The tenth annual meeting of the American Dental Association convened in this city at 10 o'clock a. m. to-day. Dr. H. Judd, the president, and about one hundred members were present. Welcome addresses were delivered by Dr. Morgan, chairman of the committee of arrangements, and Prof. C. R. Winston and Dr. C. F. Baird, a prominent physician of the city. The members and delegates from abroad met a most hearty reception by the profession in this city. The present appearances are that a very interesting and profitable meeting will be held.

NEW YORK.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2—P. M.

The dullness of Wall street was relieved this afternoon by a story that Lord Lyons and Prince Metternich were trying to patch up a peace between Prussia and France. This caused a decline in gold and a rally in prices on the Stock Exchange.

Money market easy at 3@5 per cent on call loans.

Sterling exchange is heavy at 9½@9⅝; sight bills 10⅝@10⅞.

The gold market is heavy; opened at 121⅞, touched 122, and closed at 121¼@121⅜. The carrying rates were 2½@6 per cent, closing at 3 per cent.

The gold clearances to-day were $16,000,000.

The export of specie to-morrow will probably be a million and a half.

Government bonds are steady but dull. The following were the closing quotations:

Coupons of '81	113½	@	113¾
Coupons of '62	110¾	@	110¾
Coupons of '64	109⅝	@	109⅝
Coupons of '65	109⅝	@	109⅝
Do new	109⅝	@	110⅛
Coupons of '67	109⅜	@	109⅜
Coupons of '68	109	@	109⅜
Ten-forties	107½	@	108
Currency '62	110¾	@	111

State bonds are quiet. The following were the closing quotations:

Missouri 6's	90	New Virg'a. 6's	60 @
Old Tenn. 6's	69½	Old N. Car.	48 @
New Tenn. 6's	69½	New N. Car.	29 @
Old Va'g'n. 6's	60		

Stock market is dull but strong. The following were the closing 5:30 prices:

Canton	62	Mich. Central	116
Fund. Loan	93	Lake Shore	99½
Western U. Tel.	34	Illinois Central	131
Quicksilver	4½	Pittsburg	103
Do preferred	9	Northwestern	81½
Do preferred	10	Do preferred	83½
Adams Express	61	Rock Island	113
Wells & Fargo	13½	N. Jersey Cen'l	100
American Ex.	42½	St. Paul	39
U. S. Express	41	Do preferred	74½
Pacific Mail	39¼	Tol. & Wabash	48½
N. Y. Cent'l, con.	91½	Do preferred	77
N. Y. Central	97½	Fort Wayne	92
Erie	21	Terre Haute	24
Erie preferred	40	Do preferred	34
Harlem	132	Chi. & Alton	115½
Do preferred	133	Do preferred	118
Reading	96¾	Ohio & Mississippi	25½
Burlington	155	C.C. and C.	78

Copper at Boston—Calumet 60; Copper Falls 5½; Franklin 8½; Quincy 175½.

Sub-treasury balance, gold $70,018,515
Do. do. do. currency 14,086,511

[To the Associated Press.]

SUICIDE OF A MERCHANT.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—Jonathan Sanahan, a prominent produce dealer at Washington Market, committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself through the heart. No apparent cause for the act.

THE NATHAN MURDER.

The morning papers give a fearful record of the murders, homicides, and deadly assaults with the bullet, knife, bayonet, and axe. While the police are searching for the Metropolitan murderers, many other murders, nearly as revolting, have been committed. Notwithstanding the indignation expressed by the press and down at a Sunday paper for charging Washington Nathan with the murder of his father, the Herald this morning publishes nearly two columns, strongly binding some facts, and says every detective believes that a member or employee of the family committed the murder. The reasons on the ground their suspicions on the following facts: "First, that he was the last person to see Mr. Nathan alive and the first to discover the murder. Second, that blood was on his clothing, and that there is no evidence about the premises that the murderer, whose feet must have been dyed in blood, having left the house. Third, that with the aid of Nathan's memorandum of the combination the son was able to open the safe on Broad street, and secure the will of his father. A workman at the house says he has seen the iron dog in Nathan's stable for the last eighteen months.

The Coroner's inquest of the Nathan murder commences Thursday. The sons of the murdered man will detail their movements before and subsequent to the assassination.

THE SAPPHO.

The steamers City of London and Russia, from Liverpool, have arrived. The latter spoke the yacht Sappho on Sunday in longitude 58.

THE HOBOKEN FIRE.

The Bremen bark Argonaut, laden with petroleum, caught fire at the Hoboken fire last night $12,000 and the schooner Clara $5,000. It is stated that the Dauntless will not enter the race for the Queen's cup.

THE RACE SUITS.

Judge Barnard denied a motion to vacate an order removing the Ramsey vs. Erie Railway suits to Delaware county.

BURIED ALIVE.

Several workmen were buried by the caving of a sewer on Fifth avenue, near Prince. Five escaped uninjured, and one was fatally hurt.

BOUTWELL'S DECISION.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that Collector Murphy can alone assume control of the lighterage merchandise, and acts detailed in examining, thus confirming the stand taken by Ex-Collector Grinnell in favor of the merchants and against the health authorities of the port.

BANK SUSPENDED.

The Central Bank of Brooklyn has suspended payment, and its cashier, J. L. Spaeder, has been appointed receiver, to examine and to settle its affairs. The cause of the disaster is not known, but it is generally ascribed to unprofitable real estate and stock speculations of its president, H. L. Pruyn, who is owner and builder of the Brooklyn post-office building, Samuels' billiard rooms, and an elegant private residence on Jay street. Pruyn is also reported as the principal owner of the capital stock of the bank. The suspension was precipitated by the recent notice of the Metropolitan Bank of this city to call and after the 1st inst. it would refuse to receive all deposits offered. This bank is the oldest institution organized under State charter, with a capital of $250,000, on which it has for some time paid semi-annual dividends of five per cent.

THE FAR WEST.

Red Cloud Working for Peace—The Yale College Party—Sale of a Celebrated Land Grant, Etc.

OMAHA, July 2.—Yellow Bear came into Fort Laramie yesterday. He says Red Cloud is on Powder river, and is working for peace with his own tribe and also with the Cheyennes and Arapahoes. Game is scarce, and the Indians will have to be fed by the Government or starve. It is claimed that the smallpox has been brought into Ogden, Utah, by vagrant Indians. Steps have been taken to exclude them from the other towns in the Salt Lake valley.

Professor Marsh and party, from Yale College, returned to Fort McPherson on the 30th and have gone to Fort Russell, from whence they will go to explore the surrounding country. All of the party are well, and the expedition has been successful so far.

Maxwell's grant was sold a few days ago for $130,009,063

Reliable information says Fort Reynolds, Colorado, is to be closed this fall and the troops moved to a camp directly on the line of the R. P. railroad.

The Georgia Legislature.

ATLANTA, August 2.—The Governor sent a message to the Legislature to-day transmitting the reports of the Comptroller of the Treasury and the Treasurer. The Governor recommends the payment in gold of the principal and interest of the bonds issued since the war bearing mortgage on the State road. The bonded debt of the State is $16,014,500, and has not been increased during 1870. The State has saleable property valued at over twelve million dollars. The message was referred to the Finance Committee, with instructions to prepare a bill in accordance with the Governor's recommendation.

THE CAVE CITY ROAD.

The "More Certain Transportation to the Cave."

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal:]

CAVE CITY, Aug. 1.

Your correspondent "U." carries the traveling public to leave the railroad at Glasgow Junction and thereby obtain a more certain and speedier route to the cave. U. knows and Mr. Procter knows that there are no autho persons deputed by Mr. Procter to induce visitors to stop to see Indian Cave. Can either one of these gentlemen assert as much about the inducements brought to bear on visitors to induce them to go to Procter's Cave? Will U. please explain to the traveling public why it is that Procter's Cave is forced with plenty? Is it because of its wet, slippery nature and the danger of persons falling into the many frightful pits in which it abounds? No doubt that Procter thinks that these floors are entirely safe—and so also have the projectors and builders of many railroad bridges thought them to be safe, but when they were subjected to unusual pressure gave way and scattered many lives.

As an appropriate instance let me recall the fearful catastrophe to the Gasconade bridge, in Missouri, a few years since, which thrilled the whole country with horror. The flooring in Procter's Cave may be safe, but I for one would not risk my carcass on it if there had to be a large crowd with me. Mr. Procter and U., each and both, know that Indian Cave is easy of access, smooth, dry wal

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 2, 1870.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

(Eight lines of solid agate to constitute a square.)

Notice before Editorial.....

Notice under Head of Local Items.....

Notice under Head of Amusements.....

Notice under Head of Special Notices.....

Notice under Head of Business Notices.....

Notice under Head of Religious Notices.....

Notice under Head of Financial.....

Notice under Head of Miscellaneous.....

Notice under Head of Lost, Found, Stolen, Wanted, To Rent, For Sale, Boarding, Situations, Agents, Personal, Amusements, Excursions, Auctions, Dissolutions, Partnerships, Copartnership, Removal, Proposals, Sheriff's Sales, Assignees' Sales, Commissioners' Sales, Executors' Sales, Trustees' Sales, Guardians' Sales, Masters' Sales, Auditors' Sales, Receivers' Sales, Administrators' Sales, Notices to Contractors, Notices to Creditors, Notices to Stockholders, Notices to Tax-payers, Notices to Bridge Builders, Notices to Road Builders, Notices to Ditchers, Notices to Graders, Notices to Quarrymen, Notices to Lumbermen, Notices to Coal Miners, Notices to Iron Workers, Notices to Boat Builders, Notices to Ship Builders, Notices to Steamboat Builders, Notices to Railroad Builders, Notices to Canal Builders, Notices to Turnpike Builders, Notices to Plank Road Builders, Notices to Gravel Road Builders, Notices to Macadamized Road Builders, Notices to Paving Contractors, Notices to Sewer Contractors, Notices to Gas Fitters, Notices to Plumbers, Notices to Steam Fitters, Notices to Brick Makers, Notices to Brick Layers, Notices to Stone Cutters, Notices to Stone Masons, Notices to Carpenters, Notices to Joiners, Notices to Painters, Notices to Glaziers, Notices to Plasterers, Notices to Roofers, Notices to Tinners, Notices to Coppersmiths, Notices to Blacksmiths, Notices to Machinists, Notices to Millwrights, Notices to Engineers, Notices to Firemen, Notices to Conductors, Notices to Brakemen, Notices to Hostlers, Notices to Switchmen, Notices to Flagmen, Notices to Depot Agents, Notices to Express Agents, Notices to Telegraph Operators, Notices to Pilots, Notices to Captains, Notices to Mates, Notices to Deck Hands, Notices to Stewards, Notices to Cooks, Notices to Waiters, Notices to Chambermaids, Notices to Barbers, Notices to Hairdressers, Notices to Bootblacks, Notices to Porters, Notices to Hackmen, Notices to Draymen, Notices to Boatmen, Notices to Watermen, Notices to Fishermen, Notices to Oystermen, Notices to Hunters, Notices to Trappers, Notices to Guides, Notices to Pedlers, Notices to Peddlers, Notices to Auctioneers, Notices to Brokers, Notices to Pawnbrokers, Notices to Merchants, Notices to Manufacturers, Notices to Mechanics, Notices to Laborers, Notices to Clerks, Notices to Salesmen, Notices to Bookkeepers, Notices to Cashiers, Notices to Messengers, Notices to Porters, Notices to Runners, Notices to Collectors, Notices to Solicitors, Notices to Canvassers, Notices to Agents, Notices to Lawyers, Notices to Physicians, Notices to Surgeons, Notices to Dentists, Notices to Chemists, Notices to Druggists, Notices to Apothecaries, Notices to Undertakers, Notices to Embalmers, Notices to Teachers, Notices to Professors, Notices to Students, Notices to Pupils, Notices to Authors, Notices to Editors, Notices to Reporters, Notices to Publishers, Notices to Printers, Notices to Bookbinders, Notices to Paper Makers, Notices to Type Founders, Notices to Stereotypers, Notices to Electrotypers, Notices to Engravers, Notices to Lithographers, Notices to Artists, Notices to Sculptors, Notices to Musicians, Notices to Actors, Notices to Actresses, Notices to Managers, Notices to Proprietors, Notices to Lessees, Notices to Ushers, Notices to Ticket Takers, Notices to Ticket Sellers, Notices to Scene Shifters, Notices to Property Men, Notices to Gas Men, Notices to Supernumeraries, Notices to Prompters, Notices to Stage Carpenters, Notices to Scene Painters, Notices to Curtain Raisers, Notices to Curtain Lowerers, Notices to Stage Managers, Notices to Leaders of Orchestra, Notices to Leaders of Band, Notices to Leaders of Chorus, Notices to Leaders of Choir, Notices to Leaders of Opera, Notices to Leaders of Ballet, Notices to Leaders of Pantomime, Notices to Leaders of Circus, Notices to Leaders of Menagerie, Notices to Leaders of Museum, Notices to Leaders of Panorama, Notices to Leaders of Diorama, Notices to Leaders of Cosmorama, Notices to Leaders of Gallery of Art, Notices to Leaders of Exhibition, Notices to Leaders of Fair, Notices to Leaders of Bazaar, Notices to Leaders of Concert, Notices to Leaders of Ball, Notices to Leaders of Party, Notices to Leaders of Dance, Notices to Leaders of Festival, Notices to Leaders of Picnic, Notices to Leaders of Excursion, Notices to Leaders of Pleasure Party, Notices to Leaders of Sociable, Notices to Leaders of Social, Notices to Leaders of Gathering, Notices to Leaders of Meeting, Notices to Leaders of Assembly, Notices to Leaders of Association, Notices to Leaders of Society, Notices to Leaders of Club, Notices to Leaders of Lodge, Notices to Leaders of Chapter, Notices to Leaders of Encampment, Notices to Leaders of Commandery, Notices to Leaders of Council, Notices to Leaders of Grand Lodge, Notices to Leaders of Grand Chapter, Notices to Leaders of Grand Encampment, Notices to Leaders of Grand Commandery, Notices to Leaders of Grand Council, Notices to Leaders of Grand Division, Notices to Leaders of Grand Temple, Notices to Leaders of Grand Tribunal, Notices to Leaders of Grand Conclave, Notices to Leaders of Grand Consistory, Notices to Leaders of Grand Sanhedrim, Notices to Leaders of Grand Mufti, Notices to Leaders of Grand Sachem, Notices to Leaders of Grand Sagamore, Notices to Leaders of Grand Chief, Notices to Leaders of Grand Patriarch, Notices to Leaders of Grand Master, Notices to Leaders of Grand Worthy Master, Notices to Leaders of Grand Most Worthy Master, Notices to Leaders of Grand Most Worthy Patriarch, Notices to Leaders of Grand Most Worthy Chief, Notices to Leaders of Grand Most Worthy Sachem, Notices to Leaders of Grand Most Worthy Sagamore, Notices to Leaders of Grand Most Worthy Chief

TO PHYSICIANS

New York, August 10, 1866.

Allow me to call your attention to MY PREPARATION OF COMPOUND EXTRACT BUCHU. The strong effect made now BUCHU, Cubeb Leaf, CUBEBS, JUNIPER BERRIES.

NOTE OF PRONUNCIATION.—Buchu, in vicno. Jambu per Berries, by distillation, to form a fine gin. Cubebs extracted by displacement with spirits obtained from Juniper Berries; may be taken in hand, and a small proportion of spirit. It is more palatable than any now in use.

Buchu, as prepared by druggists, is of a dark color. It is a plant that emits its fragrance: the action of a fine destroys this (its active principle), leaving a dark and glutinous decoction. Mine is the color of ingredients. The Buchu in my preparation predominates; the smallest quantity of the other ingredients are added, to prevent fermentation, upon inspection. It will be found not to be a Tincture, as made by Pharmacopœia, nor is it a Strip—and therefore can be used in cases where fever or inflammation exist. In this, you have the knowledge of the improvements and the mode of preparation.

Hoping that you will favor it with a trial, and that upon inspection it will meet with your approbation,

With a feeling of confidence,

I am, very respectfully,

H. T. HELMBOLD,

Chemist and Druggist of 10 years' experience.

(From the Largest Manufacturing Chemists in the World.)

NOVEMBER 4, 1864.

"I am acquainted with Mr. H. T. Helmbold; he occupied the drug store opposite my residence, and was successful in concocting the justness where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise."

WILLIAM WRIGHTMAN,
Firm of Power & Weightman, Manufacturing Chemists, Nine Brown sts., Philadelphia.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

FOR WEAKNESS ARISING FROM INDISCRETION. The exhausted powers of Nature, which are accompanied by so many alarming symptoms, among which will be found Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Memory, Wakefulness, Horror of Disease or Forebodings of Evil, in fact Universal Lassitude, Prostration, and inability to enter into the enjoyments of society.

The constitution, once affected with Organic Weakness, requires the aid of Medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

invariably does. If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity ensues.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract of Buchu

in affections peculiar to Females, is unequaled by any other preparation, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrus State of the Uterus, and all complaints incident to the sex or the decline or change of life.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu and Improved Rose Wash

in affections peculiar to Females, is unequaled by any other preparation, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrus State of the Uterus, and all complaints incident to the sex or the decline or change of life.

will radically exterminate from the system diseases arising from habits of dissipation, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no interruption or exposure, completely superseding those unpleasant and dangerous remedies, Copaiba and Mercury, in all these diseases.

In all diseases of those organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. It is pleasant in taste and odor, "immediate" in action, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron.

Those suffering from broken-down or delicate constitutions, procure the remedy at once.

The reader must be aware that, however slight, may be the attack of the above diseases, it is certain to affect the bodily health and mental powers.

All the above diseases require the aid of a Diuretic.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

IS THE GREAT DIURETIC.

Sold by Druggists everywhere. PRICE—$1 25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6 50. Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications.

Address

H. T. HELMBOLD,

DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,

594 Broadway, N. Y.

Be None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with fac simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD.

mh19

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE, KY., MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 6, 1866.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

THE philologists are endeavoring to get pronounced.

THE Boston pupils are occupied by "the study of young men."

FIFTEEN thousand bachelors in Kansas have "none to caress."

IN New York coins have come to be "sybaceous excrescences."

BARONESS TOURO has one wife less, but is not widowed, and still revives.

SOPHIE WORRELL is to lease the Adelphi theater, Boston, next season.

A PITTSBURGH chloromorphist accompanies his specimens with his autograph.

A DRUNKEN daughter has administered the serpent's tooth by aiding her mother to slander.

PEOPLE must be careful of the features of their wife, for they are photographed now.—[Boston Post.

AN Indianian uses keeps of intruders with the sign, "No Life Insurance or Sewing Machines Wanted."

LO counts the Government ten millions a year. There are one hundred and twenty-six tribes of him, not including numerous roving bands.

IT is now said "on the best authority" that Blackwood's merciless critic on "Lothair" is the production of a lady of title, the wife of an eminent statesman and author.

THE Chatham Register asserts that some women are paid $35 a Sunday for supplying the same pulpits where doctors of divinity are compelled to put up with only $15.

A PATRIOTIC German woman in Pittsfield, Mass., declares her intention to go straight home and fight with the Prussians, as soon as she can find a pair of pants that will fit her.

"LARGE Republican gains in Louisville" were heralded to "a lost and gained world" by the night editors of yesterday's Cincinnati Radical morning papers. Anything for comfort.

MISS ANTHONY told the Woman Suffrage Convention at Saratoga that women, when voters, will cheerfully "accept the responsibilities of war," and fight just as bravely as men do.

A BOSTON preacher went to Chicago to hold up Dickens as a warning to the rising generation. All Boston preachers who do that way ought to be held up to the rising generation by the trousers.

IDA LEWIS, the aquatic heroine, has something of the practical in her composition. She recently remarked to a friend: "I receive lots of presents, but they are all 'poppycock' and don't do me one bit of good."

AN explorer of the caves of the Ozark mountains declares he saw in one of them "apparently a sheet of alabaster, rolling gracefully over a jutting table of lime rock resembling a flowing stream of milk suddenly frozen."

PARTIES in New Albany are agitated over a story that the needle gun was first offered to the United States Government, and that it was rejected because of its invention by a foreigner. This story, not the needle gun, was the invention rejected. Such home manufactures should not be encouraged.

A WRITER in the Woman's Advocate proposes that, in order to influence elections, the women should organize in every town, and just before elections they should issue tickets containing the names of the men they prefer for the several offices, and then do their utmost to secure the election of these men.

ONE of the learned Doctors in the Convention of the Philological Association in Rochester ridicules the idea of the growth of language, and declares there is no "prosopopœia" in the Bible view. Everybody will agree with him as to the "view," though the sunstricken reporter of the World thinks he means opodeltoc.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Cincinnati Commercial announces with a flourish that "the red flags of the surveyors of the Cincinnati Southern railroad have begun to appear in the wilderness, submerging the solitude." The natives will be more astonished if signals of distress don't flutter from those same trees before that road comes to be.

AN Eastern correspondent paints this ravishing picture of Anna Dickinson: "She is a great lover of nature, and she delights to ramble by herself, and, lying on the rocks with the sunlight streaming over her and the breeze tossing her dark tresses curls, dream out some new thought to weave into her lectures."

MRS. STANTON decides that courting should be left entirely to women. She says: "I candidly believe that nature intended man for the rough work of life; to dig into palæontology, politics, paralelograms and potatoes, and humbly wait in the material sphere until solicited by the queens of the hearthstone." Mrs. S. thinks men are too "vacillating and awkward" in their love-making.

A NIAGARA FALLS letter says: "It is singular how fond young brides are of the Falls. One Sabbath day last season seventy-five brides sat down to dinner at the International. As a natural sequence to marriage, of course, everybody is expecting to see a little one's footsteps and frilly at first, but here that sort of thing is getting to be fashionable. The bridegroom blushes, stammers and blunders at every turn, simply for effect, and the bride simpers more decessarily, looks more tenderly, and says, 'Guess, dear!' louder, when the room is full of guests than at any other time."

IT appears by the following advertisement in the New York Herald that one of the Inneses here is or has been a resident of Kentucky: "INNES OR IVES—The descendants of James Innes, of York, Va., Attorney General of Virginia in 1777, and of Dr. Robert Innes, of Gloucester, Va.; also of Judge Harris Innes, of Frankford in the borders of Scotland, whose ancestors came from Scotland, will please address J. H. T., postoffice box 253, Lynchburg, Va., in relation to a large fortune left by Miss Jane Innes, of Scotland, to the Innes family in America."

A NEW ORLEANS young man who mysteriously disappeared a few weeks since, and who was supposed to be suffering "mental aberration," has turned up and sent home the glad tidings in this truly interesting shape: "Longbranch, July 26. Dear Pop: I'm ol' right. this his bully pinshe, but money nearly ol' gone. Gonabeyon laughed when I shipped way. Treat that, wear I a sphere-e. Drop a pinshe in Louisbunny Lollolittery. Two thousband dollarsh. Hooray. Will be back in the fall. Yours, GEORGE."

MONDAY'S New York Tribune says: "The widow of Sir John Franklin having arrived from Cincinnati, a couple of days ago is stopping at the residence of a friend, Henry Grinnell, in the Fifth street, and will probably leave for England in about three weeks, going first to Quebec and thence to Halifax. It was Lady Franklin's intention, had not Capt. Hall accepted the command of the expedition to the North Pole, to make some arrangements for an expedition to King William's Land for the recovery of her husband's remains. Lady Franklin is accompanied by her niece, and is in the best of health. Yesterday afternoon she, in company with Mr. Grinnell and family, drove through the Central Park, and was much astonished and pleased at the vast growth of the city since her last drive ten years ago."

A WRITER in the New York Mail says: "I remember to have heard that the present Emperor of France owes his title, Napoleon III., to the blunder of an operator. The final result of the great *coup d'état* of 1851-2 was, as the story goes, proclaimed to the people by official telegram in the spirited words, *'Vive l'Empereur Napoleon III!'* The triple exclamation point which followed the sentence was mistaken for the Roman numeral III. Thus, to the intense dismay of the new Emperor and his confederates, the accidental title 'Napoleon III.' was flashed all over France in a twinkling. The thing was inevitable, but, by a happy inspiration, the nephew of *'mon oncle'* escaped from the dilemma by dubbing the poor dead Duc de Reichstadt 'Napoleon II,' to fill the awkward hiatus between himself and the great founder of the Napoleonic dynasty."

THE Princess Louisa of Austria recently received for the first time the sacrament, an occasion which is made much of in the imperial family—more than a wedding even. Her aunt, Carlotta, Maximilian's unfortunate widow, took a sudden interest in the ceremony, and procured jewels to give to her young niece. For a moment did her attendants, nay, even the doctor, imagine that a ray of light was to flash across that poor bewildered brain; but when the door opened, and the little figure attired all in white, with the snowy veil thrown across her head and bosom, pausing for a moment on the threshold, advanced joyously toward her, some souvenir of her own youth, some remembrance of the veil and flowers must have come across her, for she dashed the roses to the ground, and seizing the hands of the Princess Louisa, covered them with kisses, looking all the while into her face with such a vacant, inquiring expression that the poor child, quite overcome, sobbed aloud. After a while she grew more calm, and looking about in search of the jewel-case which had fallen to the ground, she shook her head mournfully, and taking from her neck the chaplet and cross which had been given her by the Archbishop of Mexico, and from which she has never parted since the day of her entrance into that city, she placed it on the arm of the princess, winding it round and round many times, and after kissing the cross with a passionate effort, sank back again upon the pillow and remained still and motionless, with closed eyes and compressed lips, dead to all around, as she is in the habit of doing for many hours together.

USE

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu and Improved Rose Wash

will radically exterminate from the system diseases arising from habits of dissipation, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no interruption or exposure, completely superseding those unpleasant and dangerous remedies, Copaiba and Mercury, in all these diseases.

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Be None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with fac simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD.

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INTERVIEW WITH KIRK.

(TRACEYVILLE (July 29) Correspondence New York Herald.)

Last evening a lady standing in the doorway at one of the residences here, appealing to a gentleman named Withers, said: "Do, my Colonel, come and sleep here to-night, for I am terrified and don't know what may happen. There is nobody here but myself and the children, and we are nearly scared to death." "[read, Mrs. Johnson]," said the gentleman, "I would do so with pleasure, but I have already promised Mrs. ——— that I would stay there to-night. You know the law is large full of dangerous, and they require, more than you do, some male protector." "God help us!" said the lady, "what will become of us?" This brief conversation took place between the wife of one of Kirk's prisoners and a citizen, not yet cognizant of the helpless women and children.

RICHARD H. FIELD, which

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, this 29th day of July, 1866.

Armed with nineteen of these peremptory documents, Mr. Williamson proceeded bravely at the front gate of the court-house, and requested to see Colonel Kirk on important business. One of the East Tennessee orderlies carried the message into the court-house, and shortly afterwards Major Yates, of Kirk's command, appeared. A brief but pithy conversation took place between the wife of one of Kirk's prisoners and a citizen, not yet cognizant of the helpless women and children. Williamson the nature of his mission. The latter explained that it was to serve upon Colonel Kirk nineteen writs of habeas corpus in the cases of the prisoners, issued by Chief Justice Pearson. This information was at once conveyed to Kirk, who returned an answer that he would give Williamson half an hour. At the expiration of that time Williamson reappeared, and, seeing Kirk at one of the windows of the court-house, called to him to come forth, at the same time exhibiting the bundle of documents aloft in his hand. Kirk quickly disappeared from the window, and the major and his party of ruffians then seem to be impressed with the idea that their express mission is one of persecution and outrage. At night the villagers is

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by the jayhawkers, and every traveler not having the countersign is marched before one of Kirk's officers, who subjects him to a cross-examination before he is allowed to pass on going, and his political proclivities; and if the responses are all satisfactory he is allowed to pass; if not he is marched under guard into the court-house, where he finds time for calm reflection, if not repose. In the morning the persons so arrested are brought into the august presence of Colonel Kirk, who again examines them, and either disposes of them by a continuation of the hospitality of the court-house, or permits them to depart. The officers comprising the court-martial appointed by his excellency Governor Holden to try the prisoners not having arrived yet, it is called on to-day (this) morning, and, being lucky enough to meet him at the gate in front of the court-house, had quite an interesting though

BRIEF INTERVIEW.

Correspondent—Colonel, I understand the officers of the court have not arrived. Have you any news of them?

Colonel—No. The court martial is postponed on account of the sickness of some of the officers.

Correspondent—Are you in receipt of any instructions as to the disposition of the prisoners?

Colonel—No. I am waiting for dispatches now. The lieutenant-colonel is at one of the stations of the railroad waiting for the dispatches.

Correspondent—Do you anticipate orders to bring the prisoners to Raleigh? I saw a civil officer here yesterday with nineteen writs from the Chief Justice for the bodies of the prisoners, which he failed to serve on you.

Colonel—No, I don't expect any orders to convey them to Raleigh. I think they will be tried here after the elections. I see no use in the Chief Justice sending his writs here, for he knows as well as I do that the prisoners will not be given up. I don't want to be bothered any more with writs, and I don't intend to allow any more of them to be served on me. I have got a bundle of them now in my pocket, and the man who brought them is in the court-house. Ten thousand men could not get the prisoners without a fight. I am a soldier, and I obey orders, and I'll be damned if I don't obey them.

Correspondent—How long do you expect to remain here?

Colonel—I will be here six months at least. There is plenty to do in this very county for that length of time.

Correspondent—What is there to be done at all with a law six months?

Colonel—Why, suppressing these outrages. I am not a political partisan, but I want every man here to vote the right ticket next fall. (This was the Colonel's exact language.)

Correspondent—You do not mean to say there has been any outrage committed in the county since your arrival here?

Colonel—Yes, I do. I have three pages of test many now of outrages committed within the last few weeks.

Correspondent—What is the nature of these outrages?

Colonel—Whipping and scourging white Union men and colored men, because they voted the Republican ticket. And these outrages are not committed by poor men, because they have been, and the horses are also used as well as the men to prevent them from being known, but some of the Ku-klux themselves have betrayed them. It is the wealthy men who are the real villains. If they do not murder and whip themselves, they furnish the means to the scoundrels, who do. Then very poisoned up stairs in that court-house have murder in their hearts, and if this thing was stopped right here at this stage, every Union man and negro in the county would have to get up and leave.

Correspondent—Who do you get your information of outrages from, for I have been asking both negroes and white men and have failed yet to discover a man who knew of a recent case of whipping or even intimidation?

Colonel—I get my information from the men who are whipped and scourged, who have identified some of the cowardly scoundrels that whipped them through their disguise. If you want to see victims of these outrages go down to the village of Graham and see her little children crying for their murdered father. Every one of these prisoners knew well that day that Stephens was to be murdered, and knew that it was only cowardly doings is to retaliate, and hang and whip the men who are found guilty of committing such outrages.

The Colonel showed himself in his true colors in this little conversation. He is tutored to perfection in the *role* he has to play, and Holden could not have found a more suitable or more willing and able tool to carry out his infamous designs. That his allegations of fresh outrages are untrue is beyond question, and that the respected and elderly gentlemen confined by him were cognizant of the Stephens murder is a foul and malicious slander. Fifteen citizens regarding the United States troops here, besides two Northern gentlemen who visited Tarceyville recently, gave these figures in relation to the shooting of Mr. Stephens at investigation, and all agree in stating that there is no more justification for the unparalleled oppression of the people here than there is for any county in New York or any other Northern State. The murderers of Stephens will one of these days be ferreted out; and it is really believed by many that it can be traced directly to Governor Holden himself, who told the negroes that Stephens "must be got rid of"

POSITION OF THE UNITED STATES TROOPS.

Battery D, Fourth United States heavy artillery, now doing duty here as infantry, under the command of Major Rodney and Captain Field, occupies a singular position in relation to the existing troubles. From reports here about a week prior to Kirk and his band of jayhawkers, with instructions from the headquarters of the Southern States, Gen. Sickles commander, to aid the civil authorities in the enforcement of the laws, the officer in charge, however, having certain discretionary powers. Making the case a possible one, the sheriff of the county was the civil official the officer in command of these troops was instructed to aid, and whose orders he was in duty bound to obey. But the sheriff was one of the first persons arrested and imprisoned by Kirk after the invasion with loaded muskets and cocked pistols. All the officers of the remaining civil officials, with their books and documents, were taken possession of by Kirk, who quartered his headquarters in the office of the clerk of the incumbents admission. The civil officials appealed to Major Rodney for aid—for the protection, at least, of the records of the court, and the archives of the county, besides the mass of documentary matter in their charge; but, however that officer's convictions of right were, he exercised his discretionary powers and refused to interfere. Since then there have been no civil officials to aid or assist in executing writs and commanding like morning by what transpired at the jail, and, accompanied by Mr. Pace, a Virginian, who has been a resident here for thirty years, and by the Marshal of the Supreme Court of the State of North Carolina to serve the writs of habeas corpus issued by Chief Justice Pearson on Colonel Kirk, ——— the State troops, however, who, as heretofore stated, are only acting in the capacity of infantry at the court-house. The following is a copy of one of the writs:

State of North Carolina to George W. Kirk, greeting:

We command you that the body of John Kerr, being confined and detained by you, as it is said, in a certain prison, by whatever name he may be called, you have before the Supreme Court, at the term aforesaid, at the chamber of the Supreme Court in the city of Raleigh, on the fourth Monday after the receipt of this writ, to do and receive what shall be then ordered in his behalf.

Witness, RICHARD H. PEARSON, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, this 23d

Courier-Journal.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 3, 1870.

Evening Bulletin Ex. Ed. Louisville Ky. for the week ending Saturday, July 30, 1870.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Receipts.
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